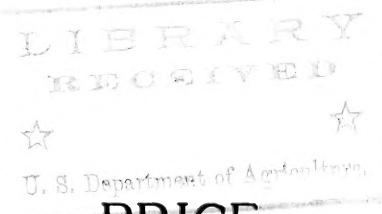


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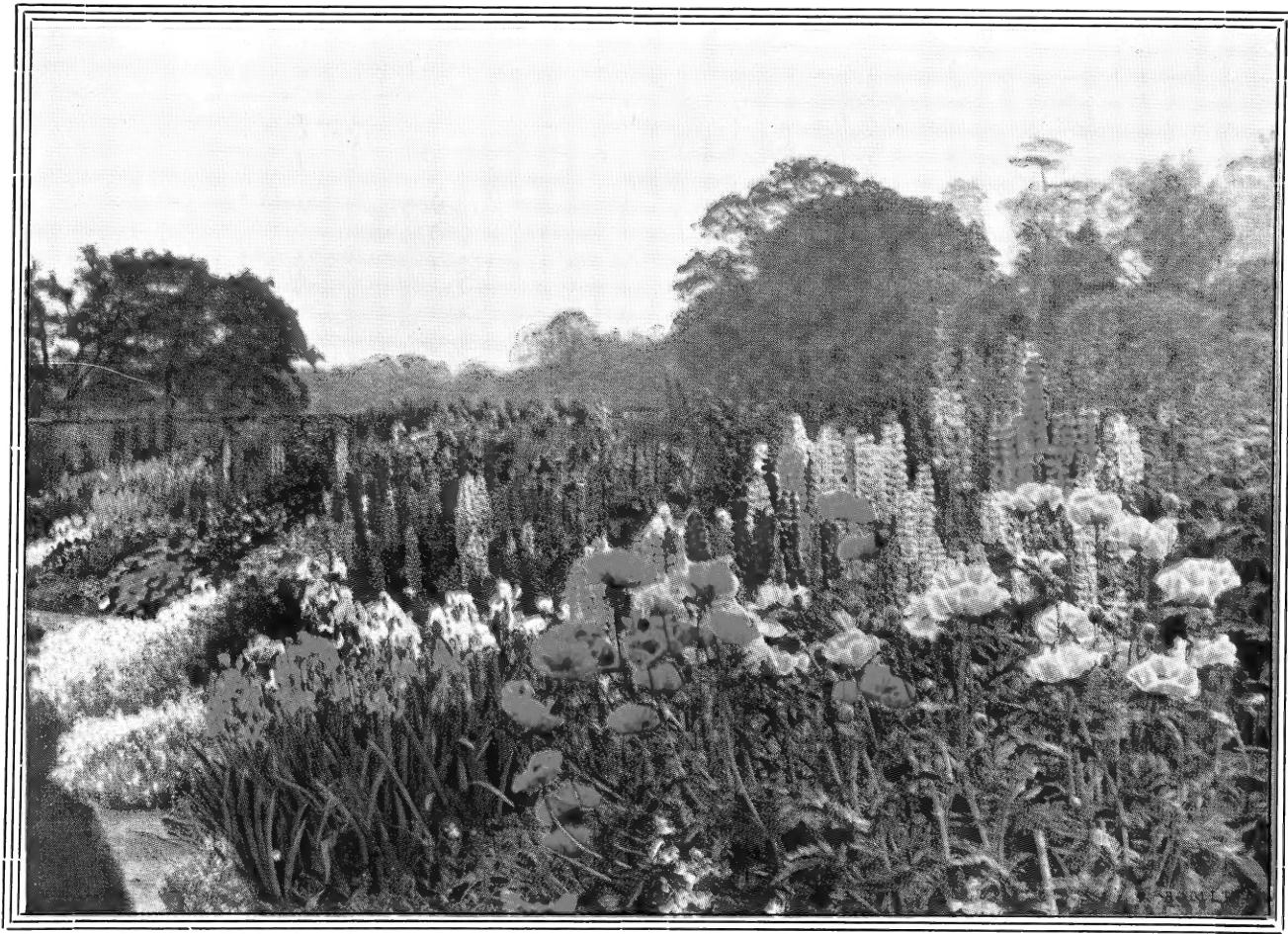


Seed Catalogue and

Guide to Gardening in Rhodesia.

PRICE

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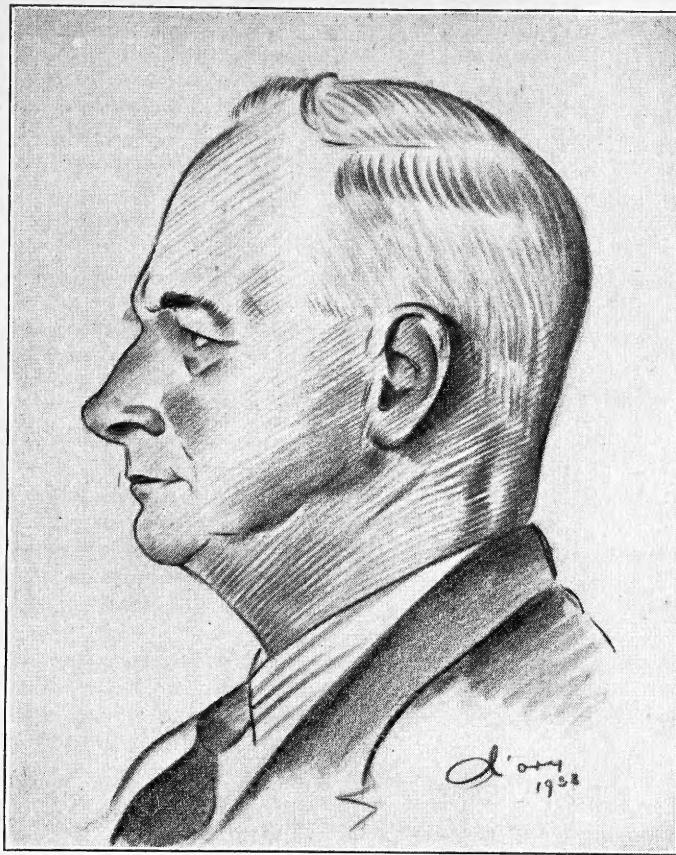
ESTABLISHED 1920.

JAY KAY TAYLOR,

Seedsman and Florist,

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.





Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

To my Customers and Friends.

Established in 1920 I have consistently endeavoured to supply Seeds of the best quality only (not cheap Seeds) and Plants true to name and colour.

I have to acknowledge with grateful thanks your continued support, which goes to prove that my efforts have not been entirely unsuccessful.

To increase my business and enlarge my services to my fellow Rhodesians, I ask, if you are satisfied, to recommend me to your friends. If you are not satisfied, please write and give me an opportunity to put matters right.

Yours faithfully,

SEEDS FROM THE SEEDSMAN.

KITCHEN GARDEN CALENDAR.

August.

Early sowings should be made of Dwarf Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Chervil, Chicory, Cucumber, Cress, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Herbs, Mustard, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Rhubarb, Radish, Spinach, Salsify, Tomato, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow and Squash. Plant Artichoke tubers.

September.

Artichoke, Asparagus, French and Runner Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cress, Capsicum, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Endive, Herbs, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pumpkin, Rhubarb, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Sugar Corn, Tomato, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow, and Squash.

October.

Sow all sorts mentioned for September, not forgetting a succession of Peas and Beans. This is about the best month for sowing Celery.

November.

Artichokes, Dwarf and Runner Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cress, Capsicum, Celery, Sugar Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Endive, Herbs, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, and Vegetable Marrow.

December.

Sow all sorts mentioned for November and add early sowings of Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts, also the main crop of Pumpkins, and the last sowing of Cucumber and Vegetable Marrow.

January.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beet, Beans (all sorts), Borecole, Capsicum, Cauliflower, Herbs, Onion, Parsnip and Brussels Sprouts. Sow also a succession of Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cress, Celery, Sugar Corn, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Mustard, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Turnip and Kohl Rabi.

February.

First sowing of Asparagus, Broad Beans, and main sowings of Peas, Winter Cabbage, Rhubarb, Beet, Endive, Sugar Corn, Capsicum, Carrot, Celery, Onion, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsnip, Salsify, Turnip, Borecole and Brussels Sprouts. A last sowing of French Beans may be put in, and, where there is no frost, a sowing of Tomato for winter use.

March.

Sow good supplies for winter of Asparagus, Broad Beans, Beet, Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Savoy Cabbage, Cress, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Rhubarb; and this is the best month for Marrowfat Peas.

April.

Sow all sorts recommended for March; also the main crop of Onions.

May.

Cabbage, Carrot, Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Peas, Spinach, and Turnip.

June.

Cabbage, Carrot, Cress, Endive, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, and Turnip.

July.

Towards the end of the month sow in sheltered places Cucumber and Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Tomato, French Beans. Small sowings of Lettuce, Radish, Cabbage, Chervil, Chicory, Cress and Carrots may also be made. Prepare for the August planting by buying your seeds and preparing beds for August sowings.

Try a packet of Continuity Lettuce—a great success in Rhodesia.

SELECTED LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

Varieties Suitable for Rhodesia.

No. 1 Collection of Twelve Sixpenny Packets of Vegetable or Flower Seeds (not including Beans and Peas) delivered to any address in—

Southern Rhodesia 5/6. Northern Rhodesia 6/-. Portuguese East Africa 7/-

The above prices are Post Free for Cash with Order only.

Artichoke.

The Globe Artichoke is a very wholesome vegetable, the part used is the fleshy flower bud which should be gathered before the scales open freely. Jerusalem Artichokes are grown for the tubers which can be boiled and eaten the same as Potatoes. Tubers should be planted just like Potatoes in rows three feet apart. The crop makes an excellent feed for pigs. They should be planted early in August as they will not keep out of the ground for long.

Globe, Large Green per oz., 2/-; per pkt., 6d.
Jerusalem, Tubers per lb. —

Asparagus.

The soil for Asparagus must be a good sandy loam, cultivated to a depth of at least two feet to allow of full root development. The bed should be formed by deeply trenching a strip of ground and incorporating plenty of rotten manure. Sow the seed in the permanent bed in rows of two feet apart, put three seeds in each hole, the holes to be 18 inches apart. When the seedlings are large enough thin out, leaving one strong plant to each hole. Growing from seed is a tedious job, but plants can sometimes be obtained from the nurseryman, which are two or three years old. These should be carefully planted, care being taken that the roots are spread out evenly, leaving the crowns about 4 inches below the surface. The shoots should not be cut before the third year from seed. An Asparagus bed once formed will last for many years; all that is required is a heavy mulch of well-rotted manure. Seed may be sown early in September and again in February or March.

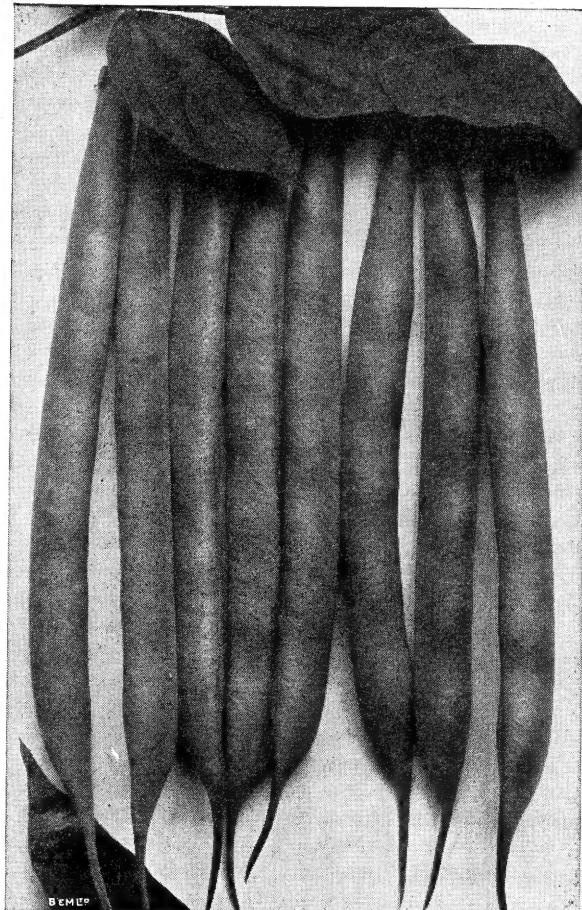
Connover's Colossal per pkt., 6d.
Plants per doz., 5/-

Dwarf French or Kidney Beans.

Sowing should start as soon as danger of frosts is over or in positions where protection can be given. The main sowings should commence in August and continue right through the season at intervals. Sow in rows six inches apart and three feet between the rows.

	Per Ib.	Per pkt.
	s. d.	s. d.

Stringless Green Pod, the best for kitchen use	2 6	0 6
Canadian Wonder	1 0	0 6
Canadian Wonder, White	1 0	0 6
White Haricot	1 0	0 6
Natal Sugar, for Dry Beans	1 0	0 6
Golden Butter	2 6	0 6



KIDNEY BEAN, CANADIAN WONDER.

Runner Beans.

These require to be sown early, and immense crops can be had from a single row. Sow from September onwards in a position where they can be supported with stakes or wire netting. If sown in rows they should be six to eight feet apart. Seeds six inches apart.

Champion Scarlet per lb., 2/6; pkt., 6d.
Painted Lady per lb., 2/6; pkt., 6d.

YOUR DEALER SHOULD STOCK THEM.



CABBAGE, CAPE SUGAR LOAF.

Broad Beans.

These are a little difficult to grow successfully, but well repay the trouble. Sow from February to early April in rows six inches apart and four feet between the rows. When they come into flower pinch off the tops and carry them away to the rubbish heap to be destroyed, as it will usually be found the tops are full of the little aphis, which eats the flower and prevents the crop forming; if these are dropped on the ground, the aphis will immediately return to the plant.

If the plants are badly infested a spraying with Katakilla will be found beneficial.

Improved Long Pod per lb., 1/6; pkt., 6d.

Beet.

To be successful in growing Beet you must have a light soil, and plenty of water during the dry season. Heavy clay soil newly manured will not grow good Beet. Seed should be sown thinly in drills two inches deep and thinned out to nine inches apart; it can be transplanted in favourable weather. Sow from August to April.

Per pkt.—s. d.

Egyptian Turnip-rooted	0	6
Crimson Globe	0	6
Silver or Sea Kale (SWISS CHARD), excellent green food for fowls	0	6

Borecole or Kale.

Very hardy vegetable which does not require rich soil and thrives best in the coldest districts. Sow in seed beds from January on till the middle of March and transplant when large enough to rows. Plants should be nine inches apart in the rows, and the rows two feet apart.

Thousand-headed Kale and Chou Moellier for Cattle use can be sown in drills and thinned out.

Per pkt.—s. d.

Dwarf Green Curled	0	6
Chou Moellier (green food for chickens)	0	6
Thousand-headed Kale, for Cattle	0	6

Brussels Sprouts.

The instructions given for sowing Kale apply equally to Brussels Sprouts. The soil chosen should be the poorest in the garden; this will grow the best Sprouts.

Evesham per pkt., 6d.

Cabbage.

This is undoubtedly the most important and easily grown of all our Vegetables. Any fairly rich garden soil will grow them, and they can be planted all the year round, provided you get the varieties suitable to the season.

For early spring sowing we recommend the small crisp varieties or the larger Cape Sugar Loaf; for Winter the Drumhead type and the Savoy are best. Sow the seed in carefully prepared beds and plant out when large enough in rows three feet apart and three feet between the plants in the rows.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Early Jersey Wakefield	0 6
Enfield Market	0 6
Oxheart	0 6

WINTER VARIETIES.

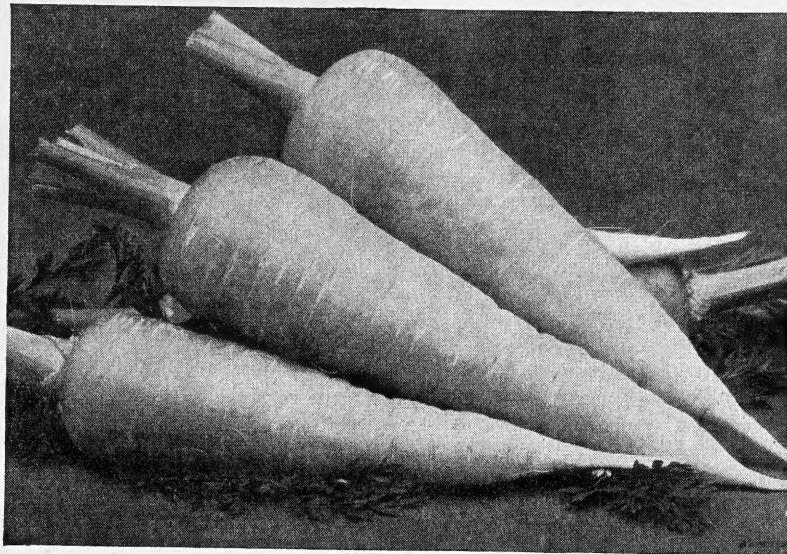
Allhead	0 6
Surehead	0 6
Brunswick	0 6
Cape Sugar Loaf	0 6
Robinson's Champion Drumhead	0 6
Savoy, Drumhead	0 6
Red Dutch	0 6
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage), for fowls	0 6

Carrot.

Seed should be sown very thinly in drills about 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 9 inches apart. Early sowings should commence in August or September, and continue up till May. The depth of your soil should be taken into consideration when choosing the varieties, the stump-rooted sorts being the best for shallow soils. Manure must be well rotted as new manure is liable to cause forked roots, and the soil must be dug to a depth of at least 18 inches.

Per pkt.—s. d.

Early Nantes, Stump-rooted	0	6
Chantenay	0	6
Oxheart, Intermediate	0	6
Long Red Altringham	0	6
St. Valery	0	6



CARROT, ST. VALERY.

Capsicum.

Sow the seeds early in September in a tin or box, transplant as soon as large enough to the garden; if large quantities are required sow in seed beds and transplant to rows, two feet between each plant in the rows and three feet between the rows.

Per pkt.—s. d.
Long Red, Large Bell or Bullnose, and Ruby King 0 6

CAPE GOOSEBERRY	1 0
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Celery.

The growing of Celery from seed presents some difficulty, as the young seedlings are very liable to be burnt off with the sun. If only a small quantity is required, the best plan is to grow in tins and transplant twice. October to February are the best months to sow. The method of growing in trenches adopted in the home Country is not so successful here, as the heavy rains followed by hot sun literally boil up the young plants. Make your trenches about two feet deep and fill in with a mixture of rich soil and well-rotted manure to almost the level of the surrounding ground. In this should be planted the young seedlings nine inches apart; earthing up should be done in dry weather and the soil should not be allowed to get into the centre of the plant.

Per pkt.—s. d.
Giant White Perfection 0 6
Medicinal Celery per oz., 1/6

Per pkt.—s. d.

CHERVIL, Ex-Curled , leaves are used for flavouring	.....	0 6
CHICORY, Large Rooted , leaves used for salads, and the roots when dried and roasted, ground and mixed with Coffee	.....	0 6
CORN SALAD , an excellent substitute for Lettuce in Winter	.....	0 6

Cress.

May be sown all the year round to supply salad. Water Cress should be sown in moist land or on the edge of a stream.

Per pkt.—s. d.		
Extra Triple Curled	0	6
Water Cress	0	6

Cucumber.

Seeds may be sown from early August to the end of December, but the early sowings will be found to give the best results. The best method is to dig holes 2 feet deep, and into this place 18 inches of well-rotted manure, filling the rest in with good soil; in this plant 3 or 4 seeds one inch deep, and when the plants are six inches high allow the best two to remain. The cultivation consists in careful weeding and plentiful watering during dry weather, especially when the fruits are forming. On the last appearance of mildew a good dusting with Flowers of Sulphur in the early morning when the dew is still on the leaves will be found to check this.

Per pkt.—s. d.		
Cool and Crisp	0	6
Rollisson's Telegraph	1	0
Early White Spine	0	6
Long Green Prickly	0	6
Japanese Climbing	0	6
Gherkin (for pickling)	0	6

Egg Plant.

Early sowing is very important, therefore get your seed in early in August; protection from cold winds should be given in the early stages, sowings may also be made in the open till the end of October. As soon as large enough, the plants should be transplanted to beds three feet apart each way. The fruit takes a long time to develop, and it is not advisable to leave more than four on each plant. It is a most delicious vegetable, the fruit should be fried in butter and served with lemon.

Per pkt.—s. d.		
Long Purple	0	6
New York, Improved	0	6



CAULIFLOWER, SOUTHERN CROSS.

Cauliflower.

Cauliflowers like heavy, rich soil with plenty of well-rotted manure and a continuous supply of water. Seed can be sown in the seed beds from November to March, and the young seedlings can be transplanted when about six inches high to rows three feet apart and the plants at least two feet apart. The young seedlings are very tender, much more than Cabbage; it is often necessary to spray for the aphis. Start with the large Autumn varieties and make later sowings of Early Autumn Giant and Snowball.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Veitch's Autumn Giant	0 6
Early Autumn Giant	0 6
Early Snowball	1 0
Southern Cross	0 6

Endive.

Very valuable as a substitute for Lettuce in the winter, cultivation the same. Sow in January or February where the plants are to remain, and thin out to about nine inches apart.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Green Curled	0 6

Herbs.

These are always useful in the garden, and a few of each should be grown. Sow from September to January in beds and transplant when large enough.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Lavender, Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Fennel, Coriander, and Tarragon	each 0 6

Kohl Rabi.

As a vegetable and a cattle feed this is an excellent substitute for Turnips; it will often grow when Turnips fail. As a vegetable it should be used when quite small, that is, about the size of a good garden Turnip. Sow thinly in drills from January to March, and thin out to six inches apart.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Large Green and Large Purple	each 0 6

Leek.

Seeds should be sown in beds from September to January and transplanted to prepared trenches when a foot high; they should be buried to a depth of three-quarters of their total height; for exhibition purposes length of stem can be obtained by earthing up.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Musselburgh	0 6
Renton's Monarch	0 6

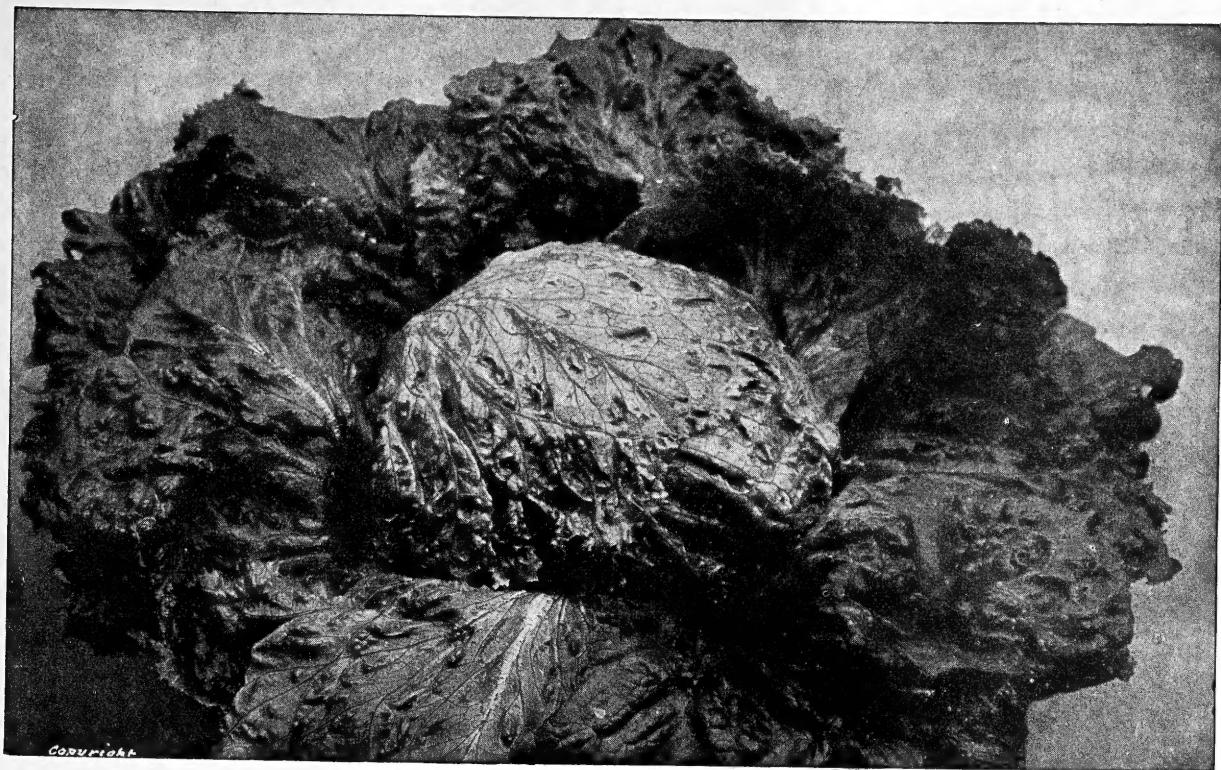
Melon.

Prepare the ground as instructed for Cucumbers and sow the seed early; the best crops will be obtained from those sown in September or early October. Sweet Melons should have the main stems pinched off about the sixth leaf, allowing the laterals to develop, but this is not necessary with Water Melons. A sandy loam, well manured, is the most suitable soil, but any rich garden soil will grow these.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Spaanspek	0 6

WATER MELON.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Tom Watson	0 6
Ice Cream	0 6



CABBAGE LETTUCE, WEBB'S WONDERFUL.

Lettuce

(THE KING OF SALADS).

This excellent salad can be grown all the year round and is always welcome. Good, rich soil and plenty of water are essentials to their successful cultivation. Seed can be sown broadcast and thinned out, or can be sown in seed beds and transplanted out on a favourable day. For summer use the Cabbage varieties are best, while for winter the Cos will give the best results.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Webb's Wonderful	0 6
Iceberg	0 6
Favourite	0 6
Continuity	0 6

COS VARIETIES.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
London White	0 6
Trianon Self Folding	0 6

Mustard.

Sow three days after Cress with which it is usually used; to obtain constant supplies a little should be sown every week, the seed should be merely covered and the soil should be made very fine.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Finest White	0 6

Onion.

The seed may be sown from September to April, but the main crops for the field should be sown in April. The best plan is to sow in beds and transplant the young seedlings when about six inches high, to rows three feet apart and twelve inches between the plants in the rows.

In planting out, the tops should be cut and care taken that they are not planted too deeply, as the Onions grow practically on the surface.

A good dressing of lime is advisable, and when the Onions have developed the tops may be broken down with the side of the foot; this encourages the Onions to swell and dry out.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Brown Spanish	0 6
Silver King	0 6
Giant Rocca	0 6
Silverskin (for pickling)	0 6
Natal Red Seed procured from growers in Natal, and locally called NATAL RED. Undoubtedly the best kind for field use..	0 6

* Prices per lb. on application.

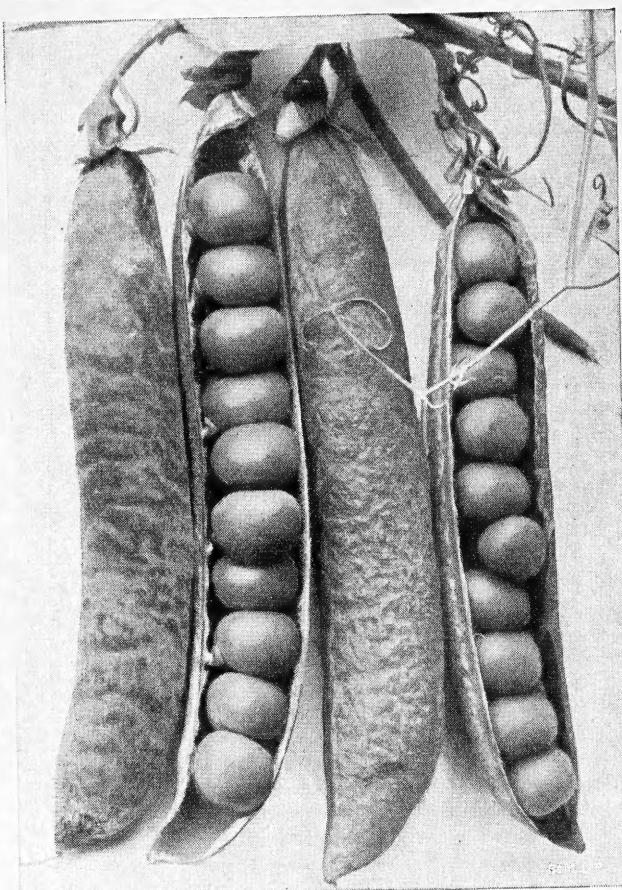
Parsley.

The seedsman is often blamed for the failure to germinate Parsley seed; it must be borne in mind that this takes three weeks to a month to come through, and even then is very tender in the early stages; constant water and shading is absolutely necessary.

When planted out plants should be twelve inches apart.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Champion Moss Curled	0 6

YOU MAY GET CHEAPER SEEDS, BUT NOT BETTER.



PEAS, ALDERMAN.

Parsnip.

One of the most nutritious vegetables grown. To grow these successfully the ground must be trenched to a depth of 18 inches and made very fine. Sow the seeds from September to March, dropping two or three seeds about nine inches apart in rows 18 inches apart; constant cultivation between the rows is very desirable.

Per pkt.—s. d.

New Marrow	0	6
Elcombe's Improved	0	6

Peas.

Can be grown more or less successfully all the year round in Rhodesia, but the main sowings should be made at intervals, of a fortnight from February to April. The Marrowfat varieties are best for the dry season under irrigation, and for the very wet season sow Black Eye; prepare the trenches 2 to 2½ feet deep, half filled with well rotted Kraal Manure; sow the Peas half-inch deep and four inches apart in double rows. For summer sowing make it six to eight inches apart.

	Height in ft.	Per lb. s. d.	Pkt. s. d.
Peter Pan	1½	2 6	0 6
Stratagem	2½	2 0	0 6
Yorkshire Hero	2½	1 0	0 6
Alderman	3½	2 0	0 6
Rentpayer	2	2 0	0 6
Black Eye	—	0 6	—

Pumpkin.

The instructions given for growing Cucumbers apply equally to Pumpkins. The smaller varieties are most suitable for table use.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Goosenek (best for table use)	0 6
Ironbark	0 6
Colonial, Mixed	0 6

Radish.

These may be grown all the year round; the soil must be well pulverised and seed should be sown broadcast; they should never be allowed to suffer from drought as they will become stringy. Radishes should be pulled for use early in the morning before the hot sun has got to them. The round varieties are best for shallow soils.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Red Turnip Shaped	0 6
French Breakfast	0 6
Long Scarlet	0 6
White Icicle	0 6
Black Spanish	0 6

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb can be sown early in the season, say September, and will produce a fine crop of young stalks for use in February or March. It can also be sown in February or March to produce crowns for planting out the following spring.

It does not grow in the luxuriant way frequently seen in the Home Country, but if the ground is heavily manured it will give excellent results.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Red Champagne	0 6
Victoria	0 6

Salsify.

An excellent vegetable, easily grown, culture similar to Parsnip. It is most delicious when properly cooked and is considered a delicacy.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	0 6

SCORZONERA	0 6
SEA KALE	0 6

Spinach.

Sow thinly between the rows of Peas or Beans; they benefit from the shade given; thin out to about nine inches apart.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Monstrous Viroflay	0 6
New Zealand	0 6
Swiss Chard (Lucullus)	0 6

Sugar Corn (TABLE MAIZE).

Plant from September to February, same as Mealies, they take about ninety days to mature and are excellent eating either raw or cooked; the growth is not so robust as the Mealie.

Per pkt., 6d.



TOMATO, STIRLING CASTLE.

Squash.

Culture same as for Vegetable Marrow.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Hubbard Squash (running variety)	0 6
Golden Custard (Bush variety)	0 6

Tomato.

In many places this important vegetable can be grown all the year round—if frosts are prevalent, they want protection at night.

Sow the seeds in carefully prepared beds, very thinly, and transplant when about four inches high, to where they are to remain.

Plants should be at least four feet apart in the rows, and the rows six feet apart, as the plant loves sunshine. Some growers recommend pruning to a single stem, but this should not be too severe, as the fruit must have some protection from the strong sun. The plants should be supported, as if they are allowed to lie on the ground much fruit will be lost.

Per pkt.—s. d.

Perfection , a fine thin-skinned variety, splendid flavour	0 6
Stirling Castle , very heavy cropper, hardy, smooth	0 6
Holmes' Supreme , an excellent medium-sized Tomato of good shape; solid	0 6
Golden Queen , yellow variety	0 6

Turnip.

Sow in drills two feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high, thin out carefully to eight inches apart. They should be sown every fortnight, throughout the year, but sometimes you will have failures through the fly and aphid in mid-summer.

Turnips must be grown quickly, or else they become stringy.

Per pkt.—s. d.

Early Snowball , the best for general use	0 6
Early Purple Top Milan , quick grower	0 6
Laing's Swede , for garden use	0 6
Veitch's Red Globe	0 6

Vegetable Marrow.

These are best grown on hills, same as Cucumbers. A hole should be dug three feet deep and about two feet in diameter, and half of this should be filled in with well rotted manure, and the rest with good soil. On the top of this sow three seeds, and when the plants are about six inches high, choose the strongest and pull up or transplant the others.

Many growers complain of the loss of their crops by the fruit being stung. A light spraying with fruit fly bait will make a wonderful difference to your crop.

Per pkt.—s. d.

Long White Bush	0 6
Long Green Bush	0 6
Golden Custard Squash	0 6
Silver Custard Squash	0 6



FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBERS.

Flowering Bulbs.

Ready from about Mid-April to June.

I can supply Bulbs of **Daffodils**, **Narcissus**, **Hyacinths**, **Anemones**, **Ranunculus**, **Freesia**, etc. Acclimatised Bulbs which will flower in the Winter months.

Prices variable. Send for List.

Dahlias.

My assortment of Dahlia Tubers is unsurpassed. Ready (sprouted) about beginning of November. List on application.

Gladioli Bulbs.

ROSE TREES.

Lists available in January–February.

June–July delivery.

FRUIT TREES.

Deciduous

Apples, Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Figs, etc.

June–July delivery.

Citrus.

Orange, Naartje, Lemons, Grape Fruit, etc.

January–February delivery.

Flowering Shrubs, Climbers and Ornamental Trees.

Prices on application.

SMALL FRUITS.

Seeds.

	Per pkt.—	s.	d.
CAPE GOOSEBERRY	1	0	
GRENADILLA	1	0	
STRAWBERRY	1	0	
TREE TOMATO	1	0	
PAW PAW	6d. and	1	0
ROSELLA	6d. and	1	0

Plants.

		s.	d.
STRAWBERRY	per 100	8	6
PAW PAW	each	1	0
TREE TOMATO	each	1	0
GRENADILLA	each, 1/- and	1	6

FLORAL DEPARTMENT

MY FLORAL WORK is unequalled in RHODESIA.



Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
from £ 1 - 1 - 0

Floral Baskets and Posies | Wreaths and Crosses
Let me quote you | at shortest notice

Phones: 2437, and Residence: "KNOCKBREDA" Dial 7 (2 short rings).

SALISBURY'S SEEDSMAN.

FLOWER GARDEN CALENDAR.

July and August.

Antirrhinum, Aster, Bellis perennis, Carnations, Calendula, Coreopsis, Dianthus, Dahlia, Delphinium, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Godetia, Helianthus, Helichrysum, Myosotis, Nigella, Pentstemon, Salvia, Verbena, Wahlenbergia, Zinnia elegans. Send for List of Rose Trees.

September.

Acroclinium, Anemone, Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Carnations, Canary Creeper, Calendula, Coleus, Canna, Celosia, Centaurea, Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Convolvulus, Cobaea, Dahlia, Delphinium, Digitalis, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Gerbera Jamesonii, Gladioli, Hollyhock, Helianthus, Hunnemannia, Lavender, Matricaria, Mina lobata, Nemesia, Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum aureum, Rudbeckia, Stokesia, Shasta Daisy, Salpiglossis, Scabious, Schizanthus, Statice, Sweet William, Sweet Scabious, Salvia, Tropaeolum, Verbena, Wahlenbergia, Zinnia elegans.

October and November.

Abutilon, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Aster, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Anchusa capensis, Ageratum, Anemone, Balsam, Bellis perennis, Begonia, Calendula, Carnation, Centaurea, Coreopsis, Chrysanthemum tricolor, Cockscomb, Coleus, Canna, Celosia, Cobaea scandens, Dahlia, Dianthus, Dimorphotheca, Digitalis, Delphinium, Eschscholtzia, Forget-me-not, Freesia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Gaillardia, Gladioli, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Heliotrope, Ice Plant, Matricaria, Mina lobata, Matthiola, Nasturtium, Nigella, Nemesia, Petunia, Phlox, Pansy (for bedding), Pentstemon, Portulaca, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Schizanthus, Stokesia, Statice, Scabious, Shasta Daisy, Tropaeolum, Violet, Wallflower and Zinnia elegans. Send for Dahlia List.

December and January.

Aster, Antirrhinum, Alyssum, Aquilegia, Ampelopsis, Anchusa capensis, Ageratum, Anemone, Balsam, Begonia, Bellis perennis, Calendula, Carnations, Centaurea, Coleus, Canterbury Bells, Candytuft, Clarkia elegans, Cockscomb, Cornflower, Coreopsis, Canna, Convolvulus, Dahlia, Dianthus, panula, Celosia, Digitalis, Dimorphotheca, Delphinium, Eschscholtzia, Freesia, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Godetia, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Heliotrope, Helichrysum, Lupins, Larkspur, Matthiola, Migilia, Gladioli, Musk, Mina lobata, Nasturtium, Nemesia, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Portulaca, Phlox, Salpiglossis, nonette, Sweet Peas in January. Verbena, Violet, Wallflower, Zinnia elegans, Ice Plant, Forget-me-not, Statice, Sweet Sultan. Send for List of Rose Trees.

February and March.

Alyssum, Antirrhinums, Aquilegia, Anchusa capensis, Ageratum, Balsam, Bellis perennis, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Centaurea, Celosia, Cornflower, Clarkia elegans, Canterbury Bells, Canna, Coreopsis, Campanula, Cockscomb, Delphinium, Dianthus, Digitalis, Eschscholtzia, Freesia, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Gilia, Gladioli, Hunnemannia, Heliotrope, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Lupins, Mignonette, Poppy, Pansy, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Scabious, Stokesia, Stock, Sweet Peas, Sweet Rocket, Wallflower, Ice Plant, Nigella, Sweet Sultan, Viola, and Wallflower.

April and May.

Only hardy varieties can be sown during these months, except in sheltered or favourably situated districts. Antirrhinum, Bellis perennis, Cacalia, Calendula, Candytuft, Cornflower, Coreopsis, Carnation, Cynoglossum, Dianthus, Delphinium, Gaillardia, Echinops, Gypsophila, Larkspur, Lupins, Mignonette, Poppy, Phlox, Sweet Peas (in April), Stocks, Sweet William, Sweet Sultan, Sweet Rocket, Trachelium, Venidium, Verbena, Viola, and Wallflower. Send for List of Bulbs.

June and July.

Sow varieties required for very early spring flowering. The following, if protected in the early stages, will produce early spring flowers:—Antirrhinum, Bellis perennis, Candytuft, Carnations, Calendula, Dianthus, Delphinium, Gaillardia, Nigella, Pansy, Pentstemon, Schizanthus, Stokesia, Sweet William, Sweet Rocket, and Violet. Early sowings of Asters.

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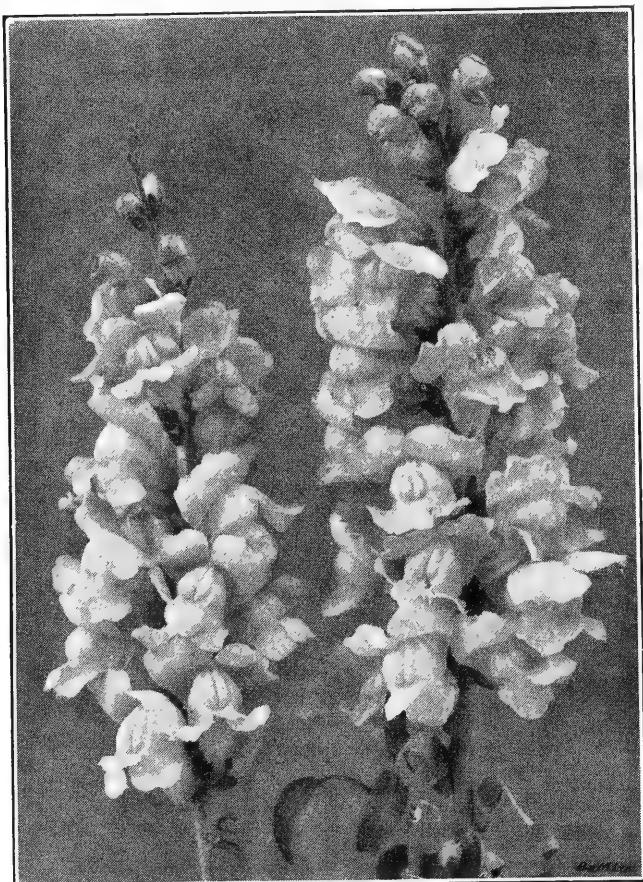
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Clarkia, Dorothy—Colour of Dorothy Perkins Rose.

SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

My Flower Seeds are procured from the best growers all over the world, and are fresh, pure, and of strong germination.

	Per pkt.—s. d.	Per pkt.—s. d.	
ABUTILON. Free-growing decorative shrub, with bright bell-shaped flowers	0 6	ALYSSUM, Little White Gem, dwarf growing, sweet-scented; suitable for borders or the rockery	0 6
ACROCLINIUM. Very graceful plants, producing masses of everlasting flowers.		— saxatile compactum, a yellow perennial; fine for rockeries	0 6
— Mixed Colours	0 6	— Sweet, Lilac Queen, very fine	0 6
AGAPANTHUS (AFRICAN LILY). Easily grown from seed; sow in tins and transplant; beautiful blue	1 0	AMARANTHUS tricolor (JACOB'S COAT), very showy for large borders	0 6
AGERATUM, Mauve Beauty, very useful for beds and borders	0 6	AMPELOPSIS Veitchii, well-known self-clinging creeper, commonly called Virginian Creeper	0 6



ANTIRRHINUM.

Antirrhinum.

Well-known as SNAPDRAGON, very hardy and easily grown. The separate colours are useful for bedding.

NEW MAJESTIC TYPE.

Delight, delicate salmon-pink	0 6
Golden Dawn, golden buff	0 6
Orange King, rich terra-cotta, golden yellow lip	0 6
Red Chief, rich deep scarlet	0 6
Sunset, terra-cotta, shaded rose	0 6
Twilight, apricot, old gold centre	0 6
Mixed Colours	0 6

TALL VARIETIES.

Crimson King, beautiful rich crimson; very large flower	0 6
Pink Domino, clear rose-pink	0 6
Queen Victoria, finest white	0 6
Yellow King, very fine deep yellow, large flower	0 6
Grandiflora, mixed colours	0 6

MAXIMUM VARIETIES.

Apple Blossom, delicate pink	0 6
Canary Bird, lemon-yellow	0 6
Old Gold, golden orange	0 6

TRY NEW MAJESTIC ANTIRRHINUMS.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
ANCHUSA capensis (CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT), very pretty azure blue	0 6
ANEMONE, French Varieties, Mixed. The delightful WINDFLOWER. Sow in tins and transplant when four inches high.	
— St. Brigid	1 0
— japonica (CHRISTMAS ROSE)	1 0
AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE). These are best sown in February and transplanted out in April, they will then bloom the same season.	
— Mrs. Scott Elliott's Superb Strain	1 0
— Long-spurred, Mixed	0 6
ARABIS alpina (SNOW-IN-SUMMER), white; excellent for rockery	0 6

Aster.

The INVINCIBLE BRANCHING variety has no equal for summer or autumn blooming. Seeds should be sown in boxes or tins during the months August to January, and transplanted to the open ground when about three or four inches high.

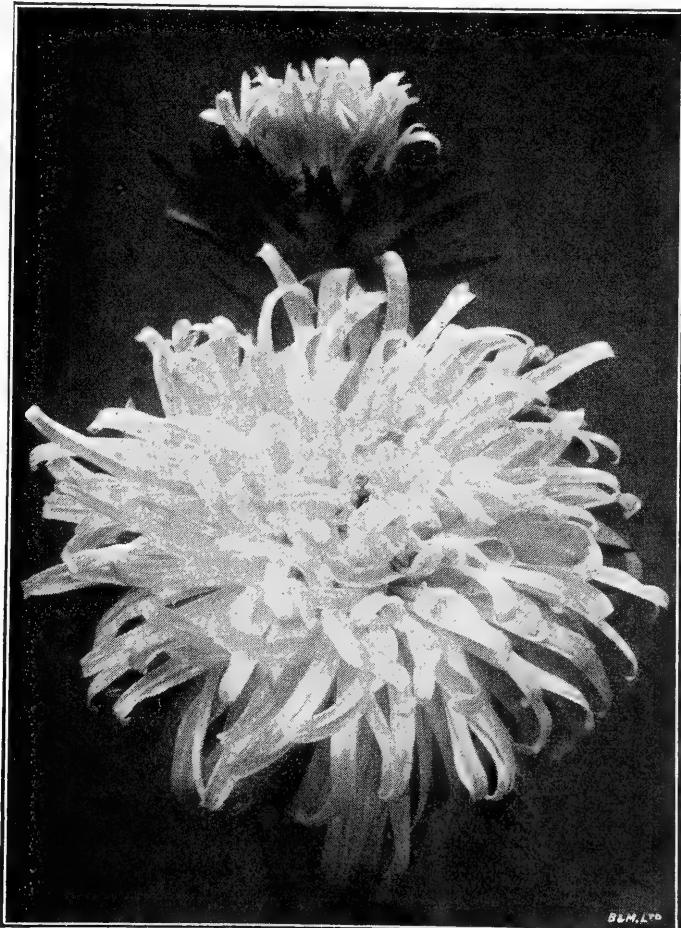
	Per pkt.—s. d.
Invincible Branching, Mixed	0 6
Sinensis, Single, Mixed	0 6
Giants of California—Purple, Peach Blossom, White, Light Blue , each	0 6
Perennial, Mixed (MICHAELMAS DAISY)	0 6
Splendid Mixed Colours	0 6

ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus , fine foliage; useful for bouquets ..	1 0
— Sprengeri , useful for hanging baskets	1 0
AUBRIETIA, New Large-flowering Hybrids , dwarf perennial, for spring bedding or rockwork; exceptionally fine colours	1 6
BALSAM . Very hardy and easily grown. Sow where they are to bloom.	
— Double Camellia-flowered	1 0
— Rose-flowered, Mixed	0 6

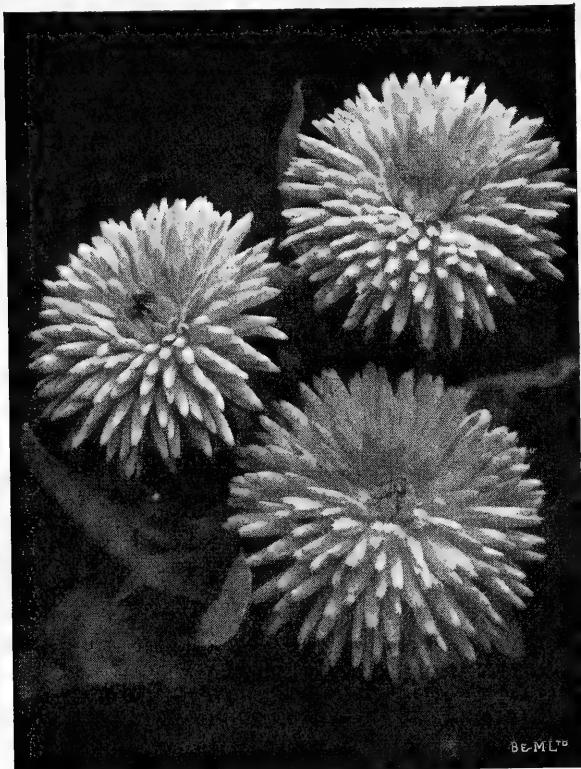
BARBERTON DAISY (see GERBERA).

BEGONIA . Seed should be sown in tins on the surface of very fine soil, covered with a sheet of glass; watering should be done by placing the tin in water, allowing it to remain a few minutes; the seedlings should be pricked out when an inch high, twelve to a flat tin, and allowed to grow on till large enough to plant out in separate pots.	
— Choice Double Mixed	2 0
BELLIS perennis monstrosa (DOUBLE DAISY), excellent for dwarf borders; very free-flowering and hardy	0 6

	Per pkt.—s. d.
BROWALLIA elata , blue, a very fine bright blue perennial	0 6
CACALIA (TASSEL FLOWER), a pretty annual of easy culture and long blooming; orange-scarlet, on long stems, 18 inches to 2 feet	0 6
CALENDULA, Golden Ball , very hardy, makes a good show in beds; sow in the open where they are to remain	0 6
— Radio, very fine, quilled, orange	0 6
— Apricot Queen, bright apricot	0 6
— Chrysanthia, pure buttercup-yellow	0 6
CALLIOPSIS . Very hardy and free-flowering; excellent for table decoration.	
— Mixed Colours	0 6
CALCEOLARIA, Splendid Mixture (culture the same as for Begonias)	2 0
CAMPANULA pyramidalis compacta, Mixed , very hardy perennial; excellent for mixed herbaceous borders	0 6



ASTER, GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.



CALENDULA, RADIO.

Per pkt.—s. d.

CANDYTUFT. One of the hardiest winter flowers, excellent for cutting.	
— Giant Empress, white	0 6
— Lilac	0 6
— Rose Cardinal, very rich, striking colour	1 0
— Mixed Colours	0 6
CANTERBURY BELLS, Cup and Saucer, very beautiful and popular; should be sown in February and planted out to flower the following spring.	
— Mixed Colours	0 6

CARNATION. There are two distinct sorts of free-flowering Carnations, the Perpetual or Tree, and the Marguerite type. The former is the true Carnation, but is best propagated from cuttings or layers from the parent plant; it can also be grown from seeds, but there is no guarantee that you will get more than two or three really double in a packet. On the other hand, the Marguerite type (CHABAUD), when grown as an annual will give an abundance of bloom, more than 80 per cent. being double. Sow the seeds in tins or boxes, and transplant when they are about three inches high. The ground should be well-manured, and a fair proportion of sand added if necessary. They can be sown for succession of flowers all the year round.	
— Giant Chabaud, Mixed Colours	1 0
— Perpetual or Tree, Mixed Colours	2 0

Plants. (List on application).

	Per pkt.—s. d.
CANNA (INDIAN SHOT, a well-known hardy border plant, very useful and showy	1 0
— Dark-leaved Varieties	1 0
CELOSIA Thompsoni magnifica (FEATHERED COCKSCOMB), very decorative and useful for a massed show, also useful for cutting.	
Mixed Colours	0 6
CHEIRANTHUS Allionii , bright showy biennial, flaming orange-yellow flowers	0 6
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Very valuable for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.	
Tricolor, Single, Mixed Colours (Annual) ..	0 6
Japanese Show (Perennial)	2 0
CINERARIA, Extra Choice Exhibition Hybrids	1 6
CLARKIA. Very pretty hardy annual. Beds, especially in separate colours, make an excellent show; very easily grown. Sow where they are to bloom from December to March.	
elegans, Dorothy, colour of DOROTHY PERKINS Rose	0 6
— Rose, Pale Pink, Orange, Purple, White, and Mixed	each 0 6
CLIANTHUS Dampieri (STURT'S DESERT PEA). Sometimes called the "Glory Pea of Australia." A very brilliant red flower, with intense black spot in the centre; grows well in a dry hot rockery. Seeds should be sown in situ and careful watering is necessary. Trailing habit	1 0
COBAEA scandens , a very hardy annual climber, useful for covering an unsightly wall; purple flowers	1 0
COCKSCOMB. Well-known hardy bedding plant, very effective. Sow from October to March in boxes, and transplant when a few inches high to beds.	
Dwarf Empress	0 6
COLEUS. Very pretty ornamental leaves, suitable for verandah plants; the marvellous colours obtained from a single packet will well repay a little attention. Sow very carefully in tins and cover with glass; do not cover seeds with the soil. Prick out into tins when an inch high, and transplant later to pots.	
Choice Exhibition Hybrids	1 0
CONVOLVULUS (MORNING GLORY). A very pretty well-known flower. Sow from December to May.	
Giant Imperialis	0 6
COSMOS, Mammoth-flowering , mixed colours..	0 6
CYANUS minor (CORNFLOWER), a very pretty well-known flower, useful for cutting. Sow from December to May. Blue	0 6
CYCLAMEN persicum giganteum , extra special mixed	2 0

Per pkt.—s. d.

CYNOGLOSSUM amabile (CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT), a very attractive annual for borders or rockery, spikes of lovely blue flowers; fine for mixing with cut flowers. Sow thinly in situ; 1½ to 2 feet 0 6

DAHLIA. This deservedly popular flower grows quite easily from seed, and many varied colours are obtained from a single packet; they can also be propagated by the division of the tubers; this should be done in August or September. Seed should be sown in tins or boxes from July onwards. The young seedlings, when about 3 inches high, should be transplanted to separate tins till large enough to put out in the open ground.

— **Coltness Hybrids**, dwarf single Dahlias for bedding, as easily grown as Zinnias from seed; in bloom all the summer
 — **Zulu Strain**, very beautiful, dark foliage
 — **Double Cactus, Mixed Colours**
 — **Collarette, Mixed Colours**
 — **Pompom, Mixed Colours**
 — **Special Mixture of Cactus and New Hybrid Type (own saving)**
 1 0
 1 0
 1 0
 0 6
 0 6
 1 0

DELPHINIUM. This grows remarkably well locally, and gives a splendid show in our local gardens. The seed is sometimes very difficult to germinate, and will not grow at all unless absolutely fresh. Seeds may be sown practically all the year round in tins; they should be transplanted when a few inches high to tins, about twelve to a tin; when they have become properly established, transplant to the open ground; careful watering is necessary as the plants are liable to damp off.

— **Hollyhock Type**, very tall
 — **Belladonna, Cliveden Beauty**, beautiful blue
 — **New Large - flowering Hybrids**, mixed colours
 — **Blue Butterfly**, deep blue; dwarf
 1 0
 1 0
 1 0
 1 0

DIANTHUS (INDIAN PINK). Very easily grown and hardy. May be sown in tins and transplanted, or in the open ground where they are to remain. Can be grown all the year round.

— **Hedgewigii, Single**, mixed colours
 — **Double**
 0 6
 0 6

DIDISCUS caeruleus (LACE PLANT), very pretty blue; annual
 0 6

DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE). Well-known hardy perennial, and very useful for herbaceous borders. Seed should be sown from September to March in boxes; transplanting should, if possible, be done in wet weather. **Mixed Colours**
 0 6

DIMORPHOTHECA aurantiaca hybrida, known as the Namaqualand Daisy; very brilliant dwarf border plant, easily grown
 0 6



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.

Per pkt.—s. d.

ECHINOPS. A splendid addition to your herbaceous border, like a blue Thistle, tall, and very free flowering; excellent for cutting 0 6

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (CALIFORNIAN POPPY), very showy annual. Sow from September to March in the open ground; very useful for table decoration

— **californica**, yellow 0 6
 — **crocea**, mixed colours 0 6
 — **Double White** 0 6

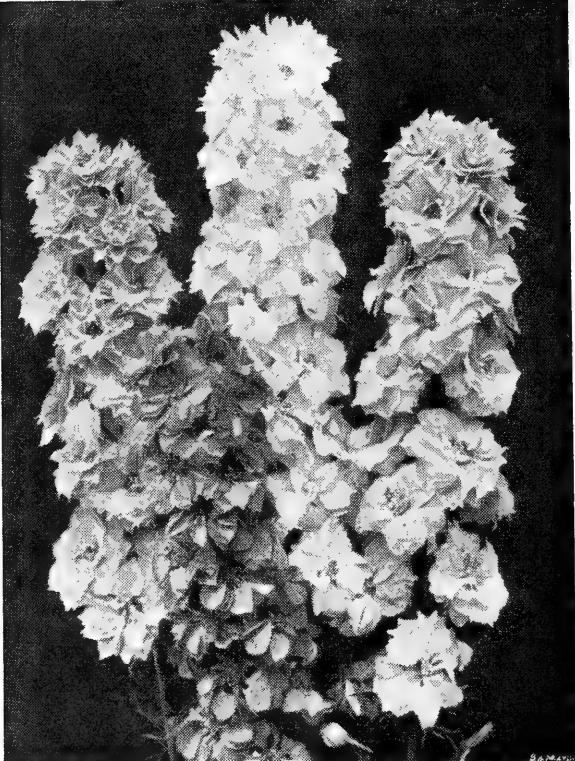
FELICIA (KINGFISHER DAISY), beautiful blue daisy with yellow centre, splendid for borders and rockeries 0 6

FREESIA, very sweetly scented, useful for floral work; germinates very slowly. Sow from October to March.

— **refracta alba**, pure white 0 6
 — **Bartley's Hybrids**, mixed colours, very choice 1 0

GAILLARDIA, handsome dwarf perennial, very hardy and a good bloomer; can be sown all the year round where they are to bloom.

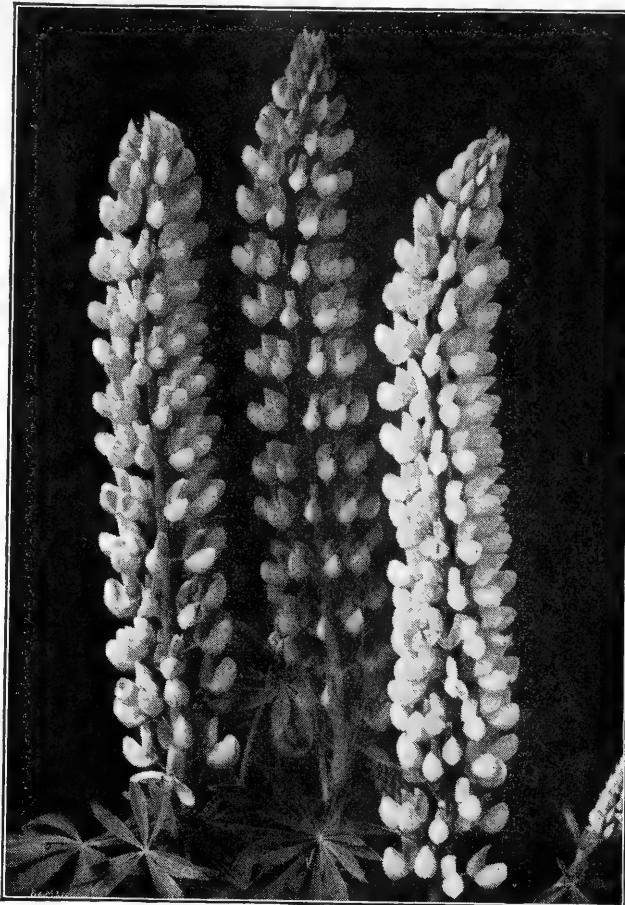
— **Lorenziana Hybrids, Double**, mixed colours 0 6

	Per pkt.—s. d.	Per pkt.—s. d.	
GALEGA officinalis , purple; hardy perennial, bearing clusters of pea-like flowers; useful for cutting	0 6	GYNERIUM argenteum (PAMPAS PLUME). The seeds should be sown in tins, and when about four inches high transplanted to separate tins, thence to the border where they are to remain	1 0
GERBERA hybrida (BARBERTON DAISY), charming and very graceful, not easily raised from seeds, which should be sown in a tin under glass and watered from beneath.	1 6	GYPSOPHILA . This well-known hardy flower is unequalled for mixing with bunches of cut flowers. Is very easily grown. Sow from October to March where they are to remain.	
— Pink and Mixed Colours	1 6	— elegans , white (Annual)	0 6
GILIA coronopifolia , handsome erect spikes, of rich scarlet colour; excellent for massing in beds. Sow where they are to remain from December to March	1 0	— paniculata , white (Perennial)	0 6
GLOXINIA , Erect Varieties, splendid mixed ..	1 0	— Deep Rose	0 6
GODETIA . Well-known hardy annual, very easily grown. Sow in the open ground from October to March.	0 6	HELICHRYSUM (EVERLASTINGS), very hardy; the flowers can be dried. Sow in the open ground from September to March	0 6
— Mixed Colours	0 6	HELIOTROPE . Fragrant perennial shrub of great beauty and hardiness. May be grown from seed; also from cuttings. Sow seed in tins from October to March, and transplant when large enough.	
— Schamini, Rosy Morn , a lovely coral-pink, double flowers	0 6	— Mixed Colours	1 0
GLADIOLI . This well-known bulbous plant can be grown quite easily from seed; a great variety of colours can be obtained. Soak the seeds over-night in warm water, and sow in tins or in the open ground.		HOLLYHOCK , very effective in mixed borders. Sow the seeds in tins in September or October, they will then bloom the same season.	
— Childsii Hybrids	1 0	— Chater's Superb Double Mixed	1 0
			
— Double, Annual, Mixed, very quick flowering	0 6	HUNNEMANNIA fumariæfolia (MEXICAN POPPY), very attractive yellow Tulip-like Poppy; the foliage is beautifully laciniate; excellent for table decoration	0 6
KOCHIA (SUMMER CYPRESS) Childsii , feather-like green foliage, turning a lovely crimson in autumn	0 6	LARKSPUR . Well-known hardy annual, excellent for cut flowers and bedding. The seed should, if possible, be sown where the plants are to remain; they sometimes take a long time to germinate. Sow from December to May.	
— New Imperial Spire, in separate colours or mixed	0 6	— New Imperial Spire, in separate colours or mixed	0 6
— Tall Branching, mixed colours	0 6	— Tall Branching, mixed colours	0 6
— Azure Blue, Dark Blue, Flesh Colour, Red, White, Rosy Scarlet	each	— Azure Blue, Dark Blue, Flesh Colour, Red, White, Rosy Scarlet	0 6
LILIUUM philippinense formosanum , long wide-mouthed trumpet flowers of purest white, slightly marked externally reddish brown; flowering in six months from seed	0 6	LILIUUM philippinense formosanum , long wide-mouthed trumpet flowers of purest white, slightly marked externally reddish brown; flowering in six months from seed	0 6
— Regale , very beautiful and easily grown from seed; the flowers are white, with lemon markings; grows about 3 feet high	1 0	— Regale , very beautiful and easily grown from seed; the flowers are white, with lemon markings; grows about 3 feet high	1 0
LINARIA maroccana hybrida , Excelsior , very brilliant coloured annual; good for table decoration	0 6	LINARIA maroccana hybrida , Excelsior , very brilliant coloured annual; good for table decoration	0 6
LOBELIA , Crystal Palace compacta , very pretty blue border	1 0	LOBELIA , Crystal Palace compacta , very pretty blue border	1 0

LARKSPUR, NEW IMPERIAL.

Per pkt.—s. d.

LUPINS. Very hardy and invaluable for cut flowers. Sow where they are to remain, from December to June.	
— Hartwegii , White, Dark Blue, and Pale Blue .....each	0 6
— Dwarf Annual Sorts, Mixed	0 6
— Tall Annual Sorts, Mixed	0 6
— polyphyllus (DOWNER'S), perennial. This fine strain contains a large range of colours, fine bold spikes and early, flowering same season from seed	1 0
MARIGOLD, African, Mixed , lemon and orange	0 6
— Guinea Gold , a distinct type, of very graceful habit, producing masses of clear gold flowers, all of which are double; the characteristic odour is much less pungent than in other sorts; valuable for cutting	0 6
MARVEL OF PERU (FOUR O'CLOCK), very free flowering perennial; mixed colours	0 6
MATHIOLA bicornis (NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK). Sow from October to March. As the seedlings do not transplant well, it is advisable to sow where they are to remain. The flowers are very small and inconspicuous, but the scent in the evening is delightful	0 6
MATRICARIA, Double White , very fine for white cut flowers; masses of quilled flowers; easily grown	0 6
MECONOPSIS Baileyii (PERENNIAL POPPY), sky blue; grows best in sheltered spot	1 0
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM tricolor (ICE PLANT), suitable for rockeries, and very brilliant colours. Sow where they are to remain, barely covering the seed	0 6
MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented , too well-known to need description. Sow from December to May. It is a peculiar fact that Mignonette will not grow in some soils	0 6
MINA lobata , a very effective climber, bearing trusses of bright scarlet and yellow flowers; will not transplant easily	0 6
MUSK , a well-known pot plant; seed should be sown under glass and watered from below	0 6
MYOSOTIS (FORGET-ME-NOT), this wants a cool place in the garden; seeds can be sown from October to March	0 6
— alpestris (BLUE EYES), beautiful bright blue, very early flowering	1 0
NASTURTIUM . Sow where they are to remain, from September to March.	
— Tall , mixed colours	0 6
— Dwarf , mixed colours	0 6



PERENNIAL LUPINS.

Per pkt.—s. d.

NASTURTIUM, Golden Gleam , the most striking novelty in the Nasturtium family of recent years; habit trailing, bearing golden-yellow flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across; blooms are semi-double and of delicious perfume	1 0
— Mixed Double Hybrids . Ever since the introduction of the delightful GOLDEN GLEAM Nasturtium, garden lovers have been eagerly awaiting more colours. I have now pleasure in offering the GIANT DOUBLE HYBRIDS, comprising all the lovely soft and brilliant colours, from a lemon shade to brilliant scarlet. These I hope to have ready for delivery in August or Sept.	1 0
NEMESIA strumosa reticulata (NEW), a very hardy dwarf growing bedding plant; makes a dainty border. Sow from September to January	0 6
NEMOPHILA insignis , bright blue bedding ..	0 6
NEPETA nervosa , clear light blue; remains long in bloom; a fine edging plant	1 0
NICOTIANA affinis , choice hybrids, very sweet scented in the evenings	0 6



NASTURTIUM, GOLDEN GLEAM.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
NIGELLA (LOVE-IN-A-MIST) very quaint and pretty, flowers pale blue; makes a beautiful table decoration. Sow from October to March.	
— Miss Jekyll, best variety	0 6
PANSY. Sow in tins from October to March, and transplant when about four inches high to beds; the first flowers should be pinched off.	
— Giant Exhibition	2 6
— Trimardeau, large size, mixed colours ..	0 6
— Masterpiece, massive frilled flowers, mixed colours	1 0
PENTSTEMON. Very hardy perennial, useful for mixed borders and cut flowers. Seed should be sown in boxes or tins during October and November to produce plants for planting out for autumn and winter flowering.	
— Hartwegii Hybrids, mixed	1 0
PETUNIA. This makes an excellent bedding plant and is nearly always in bloom. Can be sown from September to the end of March.	
— Double Fringed, mixed colours; excellent as a pot plant. Contains a fair proportion of double flowers	2 0

	Per pkt.—s. d.
PETUNIA , Large Purple and Rose Queen...each	1 6
— Single, mixed colours	0 6
PHACELIA campanularia , beautiful blue border plant	0 6
PHLOX. Can be sown from September right on till May. Makes a brilliant show in beds.	
— Drummondii grandiflora, mixed colours ..	0 6
— Drummondii Horten-Sæclora, best variety ..	1 0
— Rose, White, Crimson and Yellow, each ..	0 6
— cuspidata (STAR PHLOX)	0 6
— decussata (Perennial), very slow germination; produces large trusses; fine for herbaceous border	1 6
POPPY. These should be sown for winter flowering. They are best scattered thinly in the border, where they are to bloom. Flowers should be cut in the early morning before the sun is on them; they will then last in water all day.	
— Shirley, single, mixed colours; very graceful	0 6
— Double, mixed colours	0 6
— Iceland, Coonara Pink, new and distinct shade of pink and salmon; the flowers are borne in great profusion on long stems, making them specially desirable for cutting ..	1 0
— — Coonara Orange and Gold Shades ..	1 0
— — Mixed, ordinary strain	0 6
— — Double, mixed	0 6
PORTULACA (sometimes called ICE PLANT). Very useful for the rock garden. Sow same as Ice Plant.	
— Double, mixed colours	1 0
— Single, mixed colours	0 6
PRIMULA sinensis fimbriata , choicest mixed ..	2 0
— malacoides, pale mauve flowers	1 0
PYRETHRUM aureum (GOLDEN FEATHER), a very pretty foliage plant for the edges of walks. Sow in tins and transplant to permanent quarters	0 6
— roseum, double mixed; very showy, bearing masses of blooms in rose, pink, and white shades	1 0
ROMNEYA Coulterii (CALIFORNIAN TREE POPPY), white, grows to about 4 feet high and gives a grand succession of bloom and remains long in flower	1 0
ROSA POLYANTHA (BABY ROSES), small compact bushes, densely covered with single and double flowers	1 0
RUDBECKIA, Kelvedon Star , deep golden yellow with mahogany zone; makes a brilliant show and remains in bloom for a long time	0 6
RANUNCULUS asiaticus superbissimus , very fine strain of this beautiful flower	0 6

And what is a weed? A plant whose virtues have not been discovered.

Sweet Peas.

Sow only JAY KAY'S Special Selection of Winter-flowering Varieties.

Cultural Notes.—The secret of success in Sweet Pea growing is in thorough preparation of the trenches before sowing. Ground should be trenched to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, as it is necessary that the roots should be able to go well down. This should be done several weeks before planting—say in January or February. A good dressing of well-rotted kraal manure should, if possible, be incorporated with the soil, and a little agricultural lime added. This keeps the soil free from snails and slugs.

Sow at intervals from February to April to ensure a succession of bloom.

The following varieties of Early-flowering sorts cannot well be improved upon:—

	Per pkt.—s. d.
Aviator , large-flowered crimson	0 6
Burpee's Orange , deep orange	0 6
Chevalier , rose self	0 6
Christmas Carol , salmon-cream-pink	0 6
Giant Rose , rose-pink	0 6
Glitters , bright cerise-scarlet, wings deep orange	0 6
Harmony , clear lavender	0 6
Marine , dark marine blue	0 6
Meadow Lark , deep rich cream, well waved	0 6
Rose Queen , light rose-pink	0 6
Snowflake , pure white	0 6
Spring Song , salmon-pink on cream ground.....	0 6
Sunray , soft cerise on cream ground.....	0 6
Yarrawa , rose-pink	0 6
Jay Kay's Special Mixture of Named Sorts , 6d. &	1 0
Summer Flowering Sweet Peas , for colder districts only; splendid mixture..6d. and	1 0
Special Collection of 12 Named Varieties , 5/-, post free for Cash with Order.	

SWEET PEAS, Everlasting (Perennial), very hardy climber, grows 8 to 10 feet; blooms Red, Pink and White

0 6

SALPIGLOSSIS. Sow from October to March in tins, and transplant when four inches high to permanent quarters. The many delicate shades from a packet of seed are marvellous.

— **grandiflora, extra choice**, mixed colours

0 6

SALVIA. Makes an excellent bedding plant and remains a long time in bloom. The **SPLENDENS** variety is especially brilliant. May be grown from seed and also from cuttings. Sow from July to March.

— **patens**, sky blue

1 0

— **splendens, Fireball**, very brilliant scarlet

0 6

— **farinacea**, pale blue

0 6

SAPONARIA calabrica, Scarlet Queen, starry pink flowers; suitable for bedding

0 6

— **ocymoides** (PERENNIAL), suitable for rockeries

0 6



POPPY, ICELAND.

SCABIOUS. Very beautiful herbaceous plant, excellent for cut flowers and table decoration. Sow from September to March.

— caucasica , lavender	0 6
— Azure Fairy	0 6
— Fire King , scarlet	0 6

SCHIZANTHUS (THE BUTTERFLY FLOWER). Exceedingly graceful and pretty. Sow from September to March.

— grandiflorus maximus , brilliant colouring, mixed	1 0
— Wisetonensis	1 0
— Choice Mixed Colours	0 6

SHASTA DAISY, well-known Daisy, excellent for cut flowers

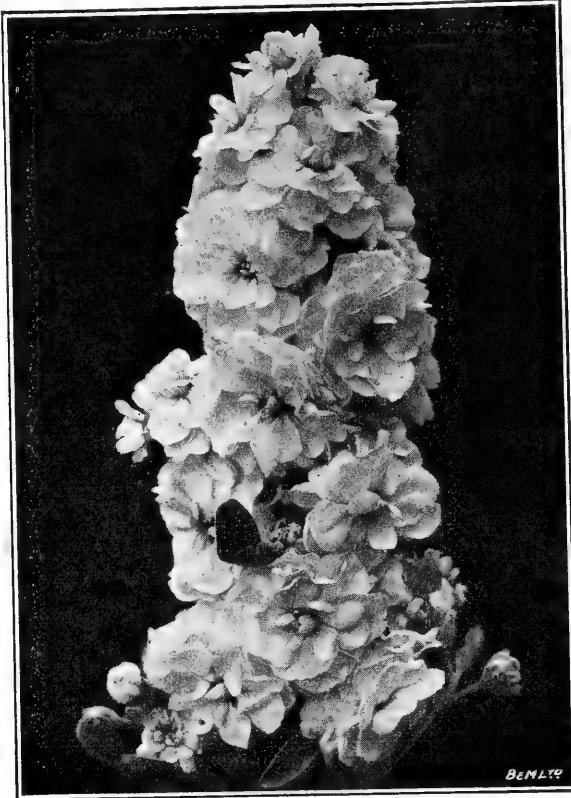
0 6

SHAMROCK, true Irish

0 6

STATICE (SEA LAVENDER). Excellent for mixing with bunches of flowers, lasts a long time in water, suitable also for rock gardens. May be sown from July to October; remains a long time in bloom.

— Bonduelii , yellow (ANNUAL)	1 0
— sinuata , blue	1 0
— white	1 0
— rose	1 0
— Perezii , rich bright blue	1 0
— caspia (PERENNIAL), pyramidal habit, purple flowers	1 0



STOCK, MAMMOTH TEN-WEEK.

Stock.

This is best sown in tins as the seedlings are not vigorous enough to come on in the open ground. The young plants should be pricked out twelve to a tin when about three inches high, and later transplanted on a favourable day to the open ground. Sow from December to May for winter flowering.

Per pkt.—s. d.

Large-flowered Intermediate, in separate colours			
—Scarlet, Peach Blossom, Purple and			
White each	1	0	

Mammoth Ten-week, mixed colours	0	6
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STOKESIA <i>cyanæa</i> (CORNFLOWER ASTER), a fine perennial, cornflower-blue colour; excellent for cutting. Sow from September to March	0	6
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SUNFLOWER, New Miniature Stella, a dwarf variety, excellent for cutting	0	6
— Miniature Dazzler, rich chestnut, tipped orange, bold and striking	1	0
— <i>Tithonia speciosa</i> (TANGO SUNFLOWER) ..	1	0

SWEET ROCKET, sweetly scented perennial; good for winter flowering	0	6
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SWEET SULTAN, similar to CORNFLOWER; splendid mixed colours	0	6
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SWEET WILLIAM, well-known hardy perennial, for winter flowering	0	6
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Per pkt.—s. d.

THALICTRUM <i>dipterocarpum</i> , perennial, for herbaceous border; grows to 3 or 4 feet high; beautiful fern-like foliage, mauve flowers; very graceful and useful for cutting	1	0
TRACHELIUM <i>cæruleum</i> , hardy herbaceous biennial, suitable for sunny situation; seed being very fine, should be carefully sown in tins and transplanted when large enough; a delightful shade of blue	1	0
THUNBERGIA, mixed colours, well-known BLACK-EYED SUSAN climber	0	6
TAGETES <i>signata pumila</i> , Golden Gem, very free flowering, dwarf and compact	0	6
TROPÆOLUM <i>canariense</i> (CANARY CREEPER), very graceful foliage and bright yellow flowers	0	6
URSINIA <i>anethoides</i> , plants form tufts of leaves from which wiry stems spring up bearing bright orange-yellow flowers with purple spots; fine for cutting	1	0
VENIDIUM <i>fastuosum</i> (AUSTRALIAN DAISY), splendid showy annual, bearing masses of deep orange flowers with glossy black centre	1	0
— large flowered variety of above, in varied colours	1	0
VERBENA. Easily grown annual of various bright colours; also useful for rock garden.		
— <i>hybrida, Mammoth</i> , mixed colours	0	6
VERONICA <i>spicata</i> , blue, hardy perennial; specially adapted to sunny herbaceous borders or rockeries	0	6
— <i>rosea</i> , very beautiful shade of rose, flowers slightly larger than the blue	0	6
VIOLA, large flowered bedding variety, choice mixed colours	1	0
VIOLET, deep blue, sweetly scented	1	0
WAHLENBERGIA, very striking large flowered Campanula, good for herbaceous border, Blue	1	6
— Mixed Colours	0	0
WALLFLOWER. This well-known Home flower does not do too well in Rhodesia. Sow the seed in tins in February or March, and transplant to a bed that has been heavily limed. Double, mixed	1	0
— Single, mixed colours	0	6
ZINNIA <i>elegans</i> . Very hardy; useful for mixed borders.		
— Crested and Curled, mixed colours	0	6
— Giant Dahlia-flowered, mixed colours	0	6

FARM SEEDS

Green Foods for Cattle.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE (4 lbs. to the acre).
Per lb.,

DRUMHEAD CABBAGE, ROBINSON'S CHAMPION
(4 lbs. to the acre, in drills).

CHOU MOELLIER (MARROW KALE) (4 lbs. to the acre). Per lb.,

JAPANESE MILLET, BOER MANNA, SHEEP'S BURNETT. Prices on application.



SWEDE, CHAMPION PURPLE-TOP.

Root Crops.

SWEDE, CHAMPION PURPLE-TOP.

TURNIP, GREEN-TOP and PURPLE-TOP ABERDEEN
SUGAR BEET.

**MANGEL WURZEL, MAMMOTH LONG RED and
YELLOW GLOBE.** Per lb.,

Pumpkin, etc.
IRONBARK, COLONIAL MIXED.

Lucerne.

GENUINE HUNTER RIVER (12 lbs. to the acre).

Beans.

CANADIAN WONDER, WHITE and RED, NATAL SUGAR, ETC.

OTHER VARIETIES OF FARM SEEDS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

SEEDS FROM THE SEEDSMAN.

POSTAL INFORMATION AS AT FEBRUARY, 1938.

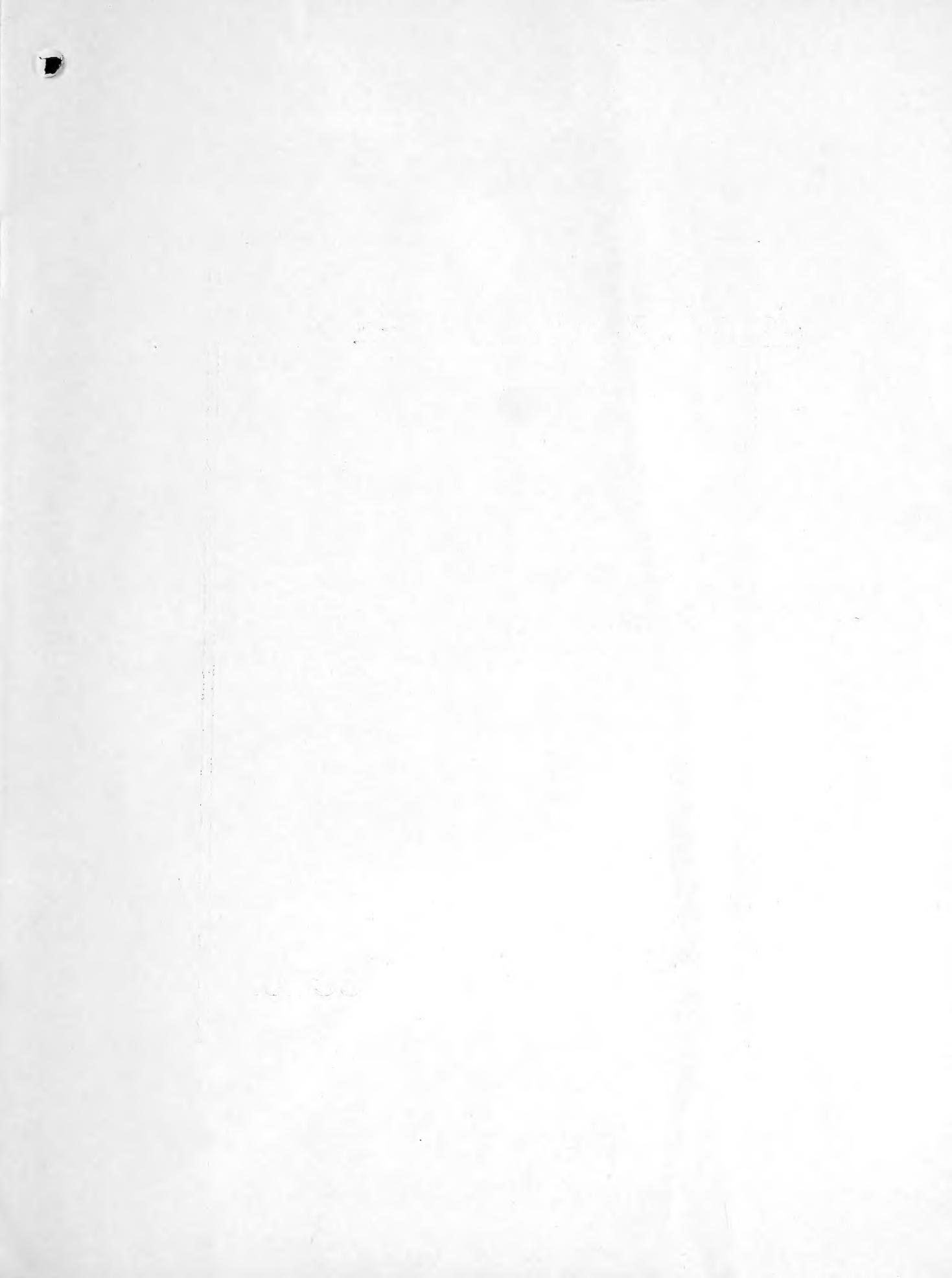
ACCOUNTS, RECEIPTS,
INVOICES AND COM-

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,	LETTERS. Id. per oz.	POST CARDS. ½d. each.	NEWSPAPERS. ½d. per 4 oz. (Limit of weight 2 lb.)	PRINTED PAPERS. ½d. per 2 oz.	MERCIAL PAPERS. ½d. per 2 oz.
Southern Rhodesia	1½d. per ½ oz.	1½d. each.	½d. per 4 oz. for each newspaper not exceeding 2 lb. in weight.	do.	½d. per 2 oz. with a minimum of Id.
Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, Province of Mozambique, Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, Angola, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda					
Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Mauritius and Zanzibar	1½d. per ¼ oz. (Air mail only).	1½d. each.	½d. per 2 oz.	½d. per 2 oz. with a minimum of 2d.	½d. per 2 oz. with a minimum of 3d.
All other British Dominions, Colonies and Possessions	2d. per oz.	1½d. each.	do.	do.	do.
Foreign Countries	3d for first oz. and 2d. for each additional oz.	do.	do.	do.	do.

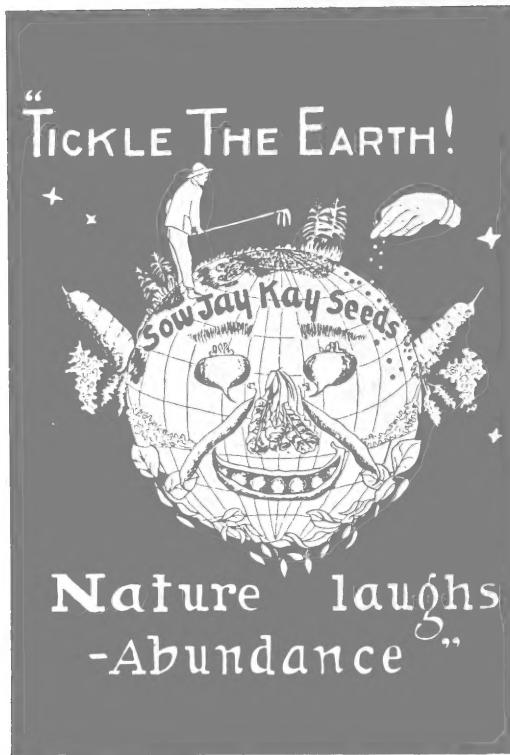
PARCEL POST RATES.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not exceeding 1 lb.—9d.	Each additional 1 lb. 3d.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA AGRICULTURAL POST (Rhodesian produce only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not exceeding 2 lbs.—3d.	2 to 3 lbs.—6d.
Northern Rhodesia (including Fort Jameson, Petauke, Lundazi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.—1s. 3d.	7 lbs.—9d.
Bechuanaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Minimum 1 lb.—1s. 0d.	11 lbs.—4s. 0d.
Union of South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Is. Id. per lb.	7 lbs.—4s. 0d.
NYASALAND (via trans-Zambesi Railway)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.—2s. 6d.	11 lbs.—6s. 6d.
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 4d. per lb.	
Mozambique, Lourenco Marques, Inhambane (via Union of South Africa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.—1s. 7d.	Each additional 1 lb.—10d.
Beira, Quelimane, Tete, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.—2s. 6d.	7 lbs.—5s. 0d.
							..	3 lbs.—2s. 3d.	7 lbs.—4s. Id.

AIR MAIL ONLY:



See this on every packet!



Ask your dealer for
"Jay Kay" Seeds.